

MR. J. H. BENNETT'S DAY SCHOOL, No. 6, Rampart Row, next house to the Parsee Aigarry.
N. B. An experienced Assistant wanted; a Parsee will be preferred. [255]

મીશનર-ને-ફે-એન્ટે-ની-દાહાની
જશકલ-દાદીશ-ની-અગીઆરી-આવાલ
ફોટોફોન-અમ-વાલા-એફરમંકે
એફ-શારો-શીખેલો-આશીશરંત-
તેમાં-અગત-ફરીને-પરશી-નોજમેય

ADVERTISEMENT.
C. A. Sippe, master of the Band of the Queen's Royal Regiment stationed at Colabah, begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that the undermentioned will be the Prices at which he will attend at their Houses for the purpose of Tuning Pianos Fortes.

To those who reside within the Fort, on the Esplanade, or at Colabah..... Rs. 5
To those residing outside the Fort, at any place beyond the Esplanade.. Rs. 10
[251] *Bombay, 7th May, 1831.*

LOST, STOLEN, OR STRAYED.
A BLACK Wire-haired Terrier Bitch, answering to the name of Mooche, whoever will bring her to the Centre Division Police Office, Byculla, will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.
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FOR SALE at the Godowns of CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Hodgson's Pale Ale was landing ex Runnymede at Rs. 160 per Hhd. Cash.
[260] *Bombay, 9th May, 1831.*

SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED.
THE Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.
PRICE Rs. 3.
[259]

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. XII. CONTENTS
1. Bear Fighting. 2. Wild-
Shooting. 3. Race Course Query.
4. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of Horses and their Remedies.
5. Meerut Races. 6. First Ahmedabad meeting over a new course. 7. Wood cocks in India. 8. Nimrod in the East to the Editor of the O. S. M. 9. Song "Follow, Follow." 10. Hog Hunting near Poona. 11. The Indian Badger, (with a lithographed sketch.) 12. Performances of Sackcloth. 13. The Steeple Chase. 14. Kurnaul Races. 15. A. Ponggo Picnic. 16. Song, "Oh! we will run through pleasure's round." 17. Stable Tricks. 18. The Bison. 19. Song, "I know where the Nectars of Earth are bright." 20. Witness to the Editor. 21. Arsenic, a medicine for horses. SELECTIONS. 22. Hunting. 23. Celebrated Race Horses. 24. On the Foot of the Horse and Shoeing. 25. Of the vicious Habits and Propensities of Horses. —RACING CALENDAR, &c. &c.
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CARD.—A respectable young man (a European,) who has served an apprenticeship as Apothecary in India, and has had considerable practice, would be glad to engage with the Captain of a vessel as Clerk and Surgeon's Assistant. He is not particular as to destination, but England would be preferred. —Address A. B. Courier Office. [258]

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office, Bombay Calendars for 1831, 1 0 0
Indian Calendars for 1831, 2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney, 0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds, 0 2 0
Do. Policies, 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set, 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds, 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set, 0 2 0
Plans of the Island, 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary, 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act, 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [256]

For Freight or Passage to London.
THE Ship **EARL OF ELDON**, of 550 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, Commander, expected to arrive in all this month. This Ship is now on her first voyage, has a poop with excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to **RITCHIE FINLAY AND CO.**
[253] *Rampart Row, 10th May, 1831.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

By Government.
Bombay Castle, 5th May, 1831.
No. 182. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army the following General orders, dated 18th May 1827, 5 June 1828, and 26th March 1830, issued by the Supreme Government, and to declare the provisions they severally contain applicable to this Presidency.

By the Right Hon'ble the Vice President in Council.
Fort William, 18th May, 1827.

No. 102. Agreeably to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Vice President in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of all concerned, the following Warrant of His Majesty, and to direct that the Regulation it contains be conformed to, and strictly observed in all cases to which it may apply, in the Artillery, as well as the Infantry branch of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

Warrant for discontinuing the additional Pay of one Penny per diem now allowed to Soldiers after their first periods of Service, but continuing the additional Two Pence per diem after their Second periods of Service.

GEORGE R.
Whereas we think it proper to revise the Regulation regarding the additional Pay of Soldiers for length of Service and to discontinue the additional Pay allowed to Corporals and Privates at the expiration of the first period of Service, our Will and Pleasure is that no Soldier, who shall enlist into our army after the 24 January 1823, shall be entitled to the additional Pay of one Penny per diem after Ten Years' service in the Cavalry or after seven years' service in the Infantry, but that he shall nevertheless be held to have the same claim as, heretofore, to the Extra Pay of two Pence per diem after Seven years' service in the Cavalry and Fourteen years Service in the Infantry. Given at our Court at Carlton palace, this 24th day of December 1822, in the third year of our reign.

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) PALMERSTON,
(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.

Sec. to Gov. Military Department.
By the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.
No 51 of 1830.

General Orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
Fort William, 26th March.

No Staff allowance being authorized by the existing Regulations for an officer appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge advocate, at a District or Garrison Court Martial, held under the provisions of the act of the 10th of George the Third, and of the Rules for the better Government of all His Majesty's Forces framed in conformity thereto the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve that an officer, discharging the duties of Deputy Judge advocate at a District or Garrison Court Martial, under a warrant from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, shall be permitted to draw a staff salary of six (Rupees 6) per diem for each day on which the Court may actually sit, the number of days drawn for to be determined as in the case of an officer nominated to officiate as Deputy Judge advocate at a General Court Martial agreeably to the Rules laid down in General Orders of Government, dated the 10th of May, 1816.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Colonel,
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 5th May, 1831.
No. 183. The General Order dated 23d September 1829 (No. 344) granting Hospital Orderlies in Native Regiments a staff salary of Rupees 5 per mensem is cancelled from the 31st Inst.

Fort William, 6th June, 1828.
No. 126 of 1828. Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that officers of His Majesty's Service in India, who may be reduced to half pay shall instead of being permitted to draw as was authorized in General Orders of the 26th June 1822, the full Batta and House rent of their rank for three months after the date of the notification of their removal to the half Pay list, be entitled to the Half Batta only and House rent of their respective ranks, for that period.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1831.
No. 184. At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces, the following appointments are made.

Golundause Battalion.
Lieut. C. R. Rowan, to be Adjutant vice Prother proceeding to Europe, Date of appointment 25th April, 1831.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieut. R. Farquhar, to be Adjutant vice Graham, deceased, 23d April, 1831.

Ensign C. S. Mant, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language, vice Farquhar, Do. Do. Do.

No. 185. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following details of the Ordnance Establishment be allotted to the Stations of Deesa and Baroda for the preservation, receipt and delivery of all Regimental Reserve Stores, ordnance stores, Camp Equipage and Barrack Furniture at those stations.

FOR DEESA.
1 Sub Conductor,
1 1st Tindal,
5 Store Lascars.

FOR BARODA.
1 Store and Park Serjeant.
1 2d Tindal.
5 Store Lascars.

No. 186. At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the forces, the following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant T. W. Hickes, of the Artillery, to act as Adjutant to the Artillery details in Guzerat, from the 1st February to the 26th March, 1831.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1831.
No. 187. The Division Order issued by the office

commanding the Poona Division of the Army, dated the ultimo, permitting Lieut. Colonel Kinnersley, commanding at Malligam, to proceed to the Presidency on Sick Certificate is confirmed.

No. 188. The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Major R. Thomas, of the 1st. Regiment of Light Cavalry, to assume the Command of the Troops at Sholapore from the 28th March, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Brooks on duty.

Captain F. Schuler, of the Horse Brigade, to act as Commissary of Stores to the Poona Division, from the 1st Instant until Lieut. Sinclair joins.

Brigade Major R. Crozier to take charge of the Ordnance Department and Artillery Details at Malligam from the 17 ultimo, until the arrival of an Artillery Officer.

Lieutenants J. E. S. Waring and A. Rowland of the Artillery, to take charge of the Ordnance Department, the former at Baroda from the 11th, and the latter at Deesa from the 14th ultimo.

No. 189. The following Promotions will take place.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.
Captain C. F. Hart, to be Major and Lieut. J. G. Hume to be Captain, in succession to Bellasis invalided.—Date of rank 27th April, 1831.

Superannuated Lieut. C. A. Echalar, is admitted on the effective strength from the 27th April, 1831, vice Hume promoted.

No. 190. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Major W. Nixon, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the Command of the Troops in Candahar from the date of the departure of Lieut. Col. Kinnersley, to the Presidency on sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1831.
No. 191. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army, from the date of Lieut. Colonel Aitchison's departure for Europe.

Major S. Powell to be Adjutant General of the Army with the official rank of Lieut. Colonel.

Captain J. Keith to act as Adjutant General of the Army until further orders.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORMIS,
Chief Sec.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Jamesina	Hector	Lintin	in May,
Sir John Reid	Haig	London	all disp.
Charles Kerr	Brodie	Cape and London	

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1831.

By the *Runnymede*, which arrived on Sunday last, we have only received three or four London papers, one of which is as late as the 16th of December.

The insurrection in Warsaw has extended throughout the Austrian and Prussian portions of Poland, in the latter of which, the troops have been forced to retreat out of the greater part of the country. The Arch Duke Constantine appears to be placed in a critical situation by the rapidity with which the Poles have flown to arms, and has issued a proclamation in which he allows those Polish Regiments that have remained with him to the last, to join their countrymen; stating at the same time, that he trusts to their honor to allow him and the Russian troops in Poland to proceed unmolested to the frontiers.

By the latest accounts from France it appears that the trial of the ex-ministers had commenced; very little excitement was produced upon the occasion, and Paris was perfectly tranquil. The new government was much pressed for money, and had attempted to negotiate for a loan, but had not met with sufficient encouragement to proceed in the undertaking.

The state of the country in England, we are sorry to say, appears much the same that it was by the last accounts, and as far as we can judge by appearances presents little prospect at present of altering for the better.

Mr. Hunt, of oratorical notoriety, has at last been returned to Parliament for Preston by a triumphant majority of 338.

From the Asiatic Journal we see that the India Board had received intelligence that Mr. Taylor who was supposed to have been murdered by the Arabs, has been captured in the desert. It is understood that he has forwarded home an application for a sum of money for his ransom. The letters entrusted to his charge have been duly received in England.

The following is a list of the Passengers by the *Charles Kerr*.

Major Blake, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Vrenard, Mr. Wingale, Major Seymour, Mr. Elwall, Mr.

and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Boucott, Dr. Graham Miss Joliff, Miss E. Evans, Mr. Mansell, Dr. Kirk, Mr. Crawford

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.
Ensign A. Morrison, 22d Regt. N. I. from Ahmedabad.
Suptg. Sug. V. Kemball, from Surat.
Capt. J. S. Down, 1st Gr. Regt. from Guzerat.
DEPARTURES.
Cadet G. Robertson, 14th Regt. N. I. to Kolapore.
Lieut. Hamerton 16th Regt. N. I. to Rajcote.
Ensign F. C. Wells, 17th Regt. N. I. to Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE.
At Surat, on the 18th April, Mr. W. M. Kelly, Sub-assistant Surveyor and Builder, to Miss A. M. Major.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.
May 8, Ship *Runnymede*, P. Wildridge, Master from London 18th December 1830, Tristan D. Accom 24th February.
Do. The Government Yacht, *Telica* Mr. H. St. Amour, in charge from Cheval 7th May.
DEPARTURES.
May 6, Ship *Conde do Rio Pardo*, L. de Encarnação, Master, to Demau and China.
7. The Government Yacht, *Telica*, Mr. H. St. Amour, in charge to Cheval.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.
FREE TRADERS.—Sir John Rae Reid, Robert, Clairmont, Elizabeth, Runnymede.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Helen, Pyramore, Lord Castlereagh, Ann, Edmonstone, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, William, Glenelg, Caledonia, Charles Forbes, Maackborn, Syrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaley, Eliza, Discovery, Dowlet Savoy, Ransord Persad, Asia Felix.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimoon, Fazarabany, Fathell Carrim, Shahool Mahmud.

HON. COMPANY'S RECEIVING SHIP.—Hastings.
Do. Do. Steamer—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Sloop of War.—Ternate.
Do. Do. Armed Crow.—Nurbadah.
H. M. SHIPS.—Challenger, Southampton, Success, Cruiser.

AMERICA.

THE WATER WITCH OR THE SKIMMER OF THE SEAS.

(From the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, Dec. 1.)

We have perused Cooper's novel of this name. It is a tale of thrilling interest, bearing a strong family likeness to the *Red Rover*, but is superior to that admirable production, in its general tone, and the effect it produces upon the feelings of the reader. We dismiss the characters at the close of the work, in much the same state of mind, as we part from friends to meet no more, whereas we close the *Red Rover* with feelings similar to those awakened by tracing a life of crime, and finally witnessing the death of the criminal. The characters in the *Water Witch* are represented as being as free from crime as ordinary mortals; their greatest offence is the infringement of the revenue laws throughout the world. They are free from acts of violence and piracy, and the harshest epithet than can be applied to them is, that they are "dealers in the contraband."

The plot of the *Water Witch* is exceedingly simple, better connected than is usual with this author, highly dramatic, and a mystery is thrown over it, which in an early stage, excites the curiosity, which is not developed until the close of the tale.

The author's description of the sea fight is a graphic picture, and the escape from the burning ship, with the subsequent adventures on the raft, is among the most thrilling and powerful descriptions to be found in the writings of Cooper. Indeed, there are more striking features in the last volume than are to be found in the same number of pages of either of his preceding tales.

The characters are few, but well contrasted. *Tom Tiller* is finely drawn, and ably supported throughout. The fanciful *Seadrift*, seizes strong hold of the attention, and is among the most agreeable of the author's numerous progeny. Alderman Van Bevezont is excellent company, and talks a great deal; the lumbering Patroon of Kinderhook might also be agreeable, but he is too taciturn. We confidently assure the novel reader that he may expect a rich treat in the *Water Witch*.

We learn that this interesting production has already been dramatized by a gentleman of this city who has already acquired an enviable reputation as a dramatic writer. It will be produced in a few days at the Chestnut street theatre, and to judge from the hasty perusal we have given one or two scenes, will prove one of the most attractive pieces that has ever been presented on American boards.

MY FIRST ACTION.

CAPTURE OF L'ETOILE BY THE HEBRUS.
In March 1824, his Majesty's Ship *Hannibal*, 74 guns, Capt. Sir Michael Seymour, Bart,

the frigate, 42 guns, and 284 men, commanded by Edmund Palmer, Esq., was off the Seven Islands, situated in the part of the British Channel, when on Saturday morning the 26th, the Commodore made the Hebrus signal to chase seven or eight miles ahead. At this time the weather became rather thick and hazy; at seven A. M. we lost sight both of the chase and the Commodore's ship, but still continuing under a press of sail on a wind in the direction of the former. The ship's company went to breakfast at the usual hour, eight o'clock, and nearly "had their time," when to our great surprise we discovered, through the haze about a mile and a quarter on our starboard or leeward, the brig we had chased, between two large frigates, with French national colours hoisted; instantly all hands were on the alert; the bulk-heads were knocked down, the guns cleared away, and two broadsides fired in little more than a space of five minutes. This was pretty well for a young ship's company, for at this period we had scarcely been manned two months, but the three weeks we had been cruising in the Channel, were well employed in exercising at quarters six hours every day, and frequently by night also. The enemy fired five or six guns at the brig, (his Majesty's sloop Sparrow, of 10 guns,) which killed her master, and then hauled their wind for a more distant antagonist, a British frigate. They passed us on opposite tacks at the distance of a mile, firing their broadsides without effect, their shot falling short from fifty to one hundred yards; immediately they were well abast our beam, we tacked in pursuit, constantly firing our own guns, shot, as a signal to the Commodore we were engaged; but presently, to our great mortification, the fog became so intense, that an object could not be discerned at the distance of a hundred yards. But, at fifteen minutes after ten, the weather suddenly cleared up, and it beamed forth a most glorious day, the brig astern six miles, and both the enemy's frigates ahead about three, and the Hannibal, one and three quarters on our starboard-bow, to whom we made the signal "we have been in action," which was instantly answered by "make all sail in chase of the headmost frigate;" (who had shortened sail to speak her consort, then under jury masts;) this was done with a view of separation, as the latter made all sail on a wind then north-westerly on the larboard tack, and our chase altering nearly dead before it, going at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour, and distant about two and a half miles. At two P. M. we lost sight of the Hannibal and her chase; thirty minutes after three we heard the reports of guns in the same quarter, and concluded

This was a most interesting period, both ships continuing under a heavy press of sail without altering their relative distance; and the evolutions of the enemy were executed with a beautiful precision, as the veering of the wind rendered it necessary to trim sails and shift her studding sails, while her officers could be distinctly discerned leaning over the taffrail, anxiously surveying our vessel with their glasses; our own gallant ship's company were seated at their quarters, coolly and deliberately joking and calculating upon the fine share of prize money they would have to spend in a cruise with their sweethearts and wives; for such an idea as defeat, with anything approaching to an equality of force, never, I most firmly believe, entered the breast of a British seaman.

The sun set most resplendently, his parting rays beaming upon the brig's top-gallant sails, then about sixteen miles astern, and to whom we were destined to bid farewell for ever. As the night advanced the breeze freshened, and it was with considerable difficulty we could keep her in sight. At length, however, she altered her course, and on the larboard tack, bringing the wind nearly abeam; his motions were rapidly followed by us without sensibly gaining upon him, our distance varying from a mile and three quarters to that of two miles, as each vessel was enabled to take advantage of the breeze. We were now entering the Race of Alderney, and although we had two French pilots on board, they both declined taking charge of the ship, which now actually appeared to fly past the land, the tide setting to the northward in our favour. However, according to the British seaman's maxim, that where one vessel could run another could follow, on we went, under the direction of the Master, Mr. McGowan, who stood on the fore-castle and coned the ship; for we had hitherto the advantage of the moon, which now, about half-past eleven sunk beneath the horizon; and we had nought, save the loom of the land, with the enemy's vessel, to direct us in the most intricate channel. Occasionally we threw up a rocket, or burnt a blue light as a signal to any man-of-war that might be cruising near. Thus we continued until thirty minutes after one A. M. of the 27th, when suddenly the Master called out from the fore-castle, "By God she's hove-to!" our men roused up to shorten sail, and while we were taking in our studding sails and hauling up our courses, two broadsides were rapidly poured into us, our Captain ordering the men to stand fast, and not to fire a shot until close alongside. Among the first who fell was poor young Crawley, a fine midshipman of eighteen; he was wounded severely by a splinter from the mizen-mast, which tore his belly right across, and from whence his bowels protruded; in this agonizing state he lingered nearly twenty-four hours, scarcely uttering a groan. However, to return from paying this tribute to the memory of a

respected messmate, we rapidly closed with the chase, both frigates rounding Point Jabourg nearly in the surf caused by the breakers, and strange to relate, although going eleven knots five minutes previous, it was now a perfect calm, both vessels rendered perfectly unmanageable, and situated little more than a hundred yards from the shore, in eight fathoms water. This was bad enough, but to render the case more distressing, instead of laying the enemy's frigate close alongside, (as was the Captain's intention), this unforeseen casualty placed her right athwart our bows, our jib-boom nearly touching her main rigging; in this point of impunity she laid several minutes pouring in a most tremendous and destructive fire, sweeping our upper deck, and literally unrigging us, having shot away our fore-top-mast top sail-yard, &c. The gear of our courses rattling down about our ears, with all our running rigging coming down in quick succession, we were in a most critical and trying situation; the ship was settling dead on shore, and hitherto we had scarcely fired a shot, not being able to get a gun to bear. In this extremity orders were given to cut away the anchor: before this could be put in execution, a light breeze sprang up, our head fell off rapidly, and our Captain, who had maintained the most cool and deliberate courage exultingly cried out, "Stand by, my lads, to stick it into her," which was as promptly and literally executed, for when our yard arms were nearly locked, off went every gun on the larboard side, those on the main-deck double-shotted, and the carronades actually loaded up, to the muzzle; the crash was tremendous, even the piercing shrieks of the wounded reached our ears amid the deafening and enthusiastic shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" with which the enemy greeted us. The French Captain subsequently acknowledged, that it was supposed nearly sixty or seventy of his crew fell by this broadside alone, and it was soon obvious the enemy no longer fought with the same ardour which had hitherto marked their conduct.

It may easily be conceived, that to a youngster between fourteen and fifteen years of age, the scene was awfully sublime and imposing; the vivid flashes of the guns illumining the hemisphere—the exulting shouts and cheers of the contending parties, drowned amid the hoarse sound and crashing of the shot, which as it were, almost imperceptibly caused the vessels mutually to recede. I suppose we lay in this position more than an hour, during which time the enemy's firing from the tops was excessively galling, they having six swivels mounted both in their fore and maintops, which were discharged very rapidly upon our deck, loaded with a round shot and cannister, containing twenty musket balls; had it been directed upon the upper works, it would have fallen covered with shot, and most of the hammocks cut to pieces; but, eventually, we succeeded in silencing this galling fire by elevating our traversing carronade, loaded with grape and bags of musket-balls in that direction. The action was still maintained with determined obstinacy, but about half past three we fell board off, and lay athwart her stern, when after having given her several raking broadsides, and shot away her mizen-mast by the board, the work was completed in gallant style. We were hailed in English by a German boatswain's mate—"For God's sake, leave off firing, or you'll murder us all!" Capt. Palmer, (close to whom I was standing at the time, who though a very good French scholar, spoke the language imperfectly,) asked me, "Youngster, what's the French for 'Have you struck?'" "Avez vous amené votre pavillon, Sir," I replied. He made the interrogation, and was hailed in the affirmative. We lowered our jolly boat, and sent our first lieutenant with four or five men to board her. On her return, she brought the French captain, who was very severely wounded; by Captain Palmer's desire, I took him below, and went to the surgeon to dress his wounds, where, on the lower-deck, I beheld a trait of heroism that is deserving of record. Daniel Crawley second captain main top, was stretched on the deck mortally wounded, having lost an arm, and a round shot having taken off the lower part of his back: in this wretched state he heard the cheers of his shipmates, when having asked the occasion, and finding the enemy had struck, he waved his remaining arm three times, accompanied by a feeble cheer for his King and country, and in five minutes was a corpse.

The day now dawned, and we were still close in with the land, under two French batteries, with all our running rigging cut away, only two or three of our lower shrouds standing on each side, our lower masts completely riddled from the bounds to the deck, our fore-top-mast over the side, our sails cut to pieces, and having fourteen men killed and twenty-six severely and dangerously wounded. Nor was the enemy's ship in a better condition, though differently situated with regard to her rigging; owing to the circumstance of our guns having been pointed excessively low, she had more than four feet water in her hold, and still gaining on the pumps; her stern frame actually blown to pieces, scarcely a square foot in it without a shot-hole; however, a light breeze sprang up off the land, and in defiance of the batteries, we succeeded in getting out of gun-shot, when we both came to an anchor and ascertained that the prize was the French national frigate L'Etoile, mounting forty four carriage guns, and manned with a complement of three hundred and twenty picked men, being as fine a ship's company as ever sailed from France; out of which she lost forty-two killed, and seventy wounded, some of them most dreadfully. In this

engagement she had the misfortune to have every executive officer on board either killed or wounded, except her third-lieutenant. She had originally sailed from Nantz with 350 men, 30 of whom had been placed *Hors de combat* in a very spirited and gallant action she had, in conjunction with her consort, the preceding January, against the Creol and Astrea frigates.

The whole of this day was employed in fishing the masts, repairing damages, and receiving the prisoners on board, whom we secured in the fore-hold, having thrown overboard the water-casks, and at midnight we made sail, after having made incredible exertion to get ready in so short a space of time, and arrived in Hamoze on the Tuesday morning, neither officer nor man having quitted the deck since we first began the chase. Sixteen years and a half have elapsed since this event, but amid a life chequered with misfortune and vicissitudes, never have I ceased to remember the feelings of glowing exultation which pervaded my young and ardent breast, when we ran into the harbour with the British ensign proudly waving over the tri-coloured flag of our brave but conquered foe, amid the enthusiastic cheers of a thousand of our countrymen, ay, and fair countrywomen also. Then my feelings were not blunted by the world's treacherous intercourse, and I felt that glow of patriotism within my soul, which I firmly think, like "first love," is never felt but once, unalloyed with the grosser sentiment of worldly wishes or desires.

It proved, and very justly so, a splendid triumph for our Captain, Edmund Palmer: he was rewarded with a gold medal, and subsequently honoured by being made a Companion of the Bath. Nor, although the French Captain Philibert was unfortunate, did he lose Napoleon's favour; for when the Emperor, after his defeat at Waterloo, wished to embark for America, Capt. Philibert was selected Commodore of the two frigates upon the occasion.

A useful commentary might be drawn from the result of this action: there is no question the French frigate possessed a superior ship's company to that of the Hebrus: a crew flushed with partial victory, for it was something new to the French making even a drawn battle by sea which they had done in their action with the Creole and Astrea: besides, men who have once fought together conceive themselves irresistible; but too much engrossed in the pursuit of victory, they wasted their strength at the onset, by pouring in their first and second broadsides at too great a distance to be effectual, excepting by dismantling us. There can be little doubt, where manœuvring is impracticable, that the ship which preserves her fire (night actions especially) until within general proof would be successful. At that distance, if her guns are pointed low, her first broadside becomes irresistible. Our victory was mainly to be attributed to the admirable manner in which our guns were worked, great care having been taken in the selection of the first and second captains, who if we may judge by the slaughter on board the enemy, did not disgrace their place. This, coupled with the cool and deliberate conduct of Captain Palmer and his officers, at a period when an unforeseen casualty had more than half lost the action, displays a useful, but homely truth, that a battle is never lost till won, consequently, while there is a chance, however remote remaining, never under any circumstances to despair: this cannot be impressed too strongly upon an officer's mind.

Long may the spirit of the British seaman emulate the daring and enthusiastic deeds of glory long gone by, and the mind of the young aspirant glow with patriotism, when he proudly treads the deck of a British man-of-war, that has contributed to gain unfading laurels for the brows of those gallant men, whose memory will be enshrined for ever in the hearts of a grateful country. May all such who have lived to write their first action, and still unfortunate in their prospects, never despair, but reflect, that by continued perseverance, they may yet become an ornament to their profession, and an honour to their country; for let them remember, Lord Collingwood was not a lieutenant until thirty years of age.

United Service Jour. for Oct.] R. I. R.

EUROPE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The Marquess of ORMONDE presented a petition from Kilkenny for the repeal of the Union. In his opinion, if the petition were granted, it would be most disastrous to the whole empire.

Lord CLIFDEN agreed entirely with the Noble Marquess. If they took a Bourbon, or a Prince of Austria, or Spain, for a King of Ireland, they could not more surely lay the ruin of the empire than by effecting the separation between the two countries. Ninety nine out of every hundred of the landed proprietors were opposed to the repeal of the Union. He wished that subject, like radical reform and universal suffrage, should be discussed as speedily as possible; that the determination of Parliament might be known upon them.

Lord KING presented a petition from the operatives of Blackburn, against the Newspaper Stamp-duty.

Lord FARNHAM said, he was one of those who held the opinion, that the more the administration of justice was separated from political consideration the better. He lamented that the constitution of the Government here

made it necessary that the place on the woolsack should be granted for political considerations. For the benefit of the public the two things ought to be kept distinct: but if the necessity he alluded to existed here, it surely did not apply to Ireland. It was reported that Sir A. Hart was to be withdrawn from the Chancery in Ireland, to make room for Lord Plunkett. Now this change would saddle the Country with an additional charge of £4000 a year. There were now not less than six retired chancellors; and in the unsettled state of politics now, he should not be surprised if they had more. No new Chancellors ought to be made or pensioned until some of the antecedent dowagers had died off; for otherwise he saw no end of the public burdens. Perhaps there might be some intended economy in the new appointment. If so, he had given ministers an opportunity of explaining it.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that nothing could be more fair and candid than the question now put, and he regretted that the most minute information could not be afforded in answer. Whether it was desirable that the ordinary rule of the separation of judicial from political functions should continue to be deviated from in the instance of the keeper of the Great Seal, was a question of no less difficulty than importance. At first sight most persons would give an answer in the negative on the general principle, but there was something peculiar in the powers and jurisdiction of the Chancellor, which rendered it not so clear that the separation ought to take place. The change would be the greatest in the administration of justice that had ever been adopted; it was not sanctioned by once precedent—it had never yet been formally proposed to the Legislature; but if ever the proposition should be made, he should not be found wanting at the discussion of it.—The Noble Lord had asked why the separation, though not made in England, might not be made in Ireland. He answered that there as here, it was without any precedent. The changes of Chancellors in both countries had always depended upon the changes of administrations. He was not bound to state whether the Government might or might not issue directions for such a change of Chancellors; but nothing was finally done at this moment. It was needless for him to say that he leaned towards such a change. With respect to the matter of the widowhoods, the principles proposed by the Noble Lord are new in cases of this kind. Chancellors had always had retiring pensions; but if any alteration was made, (though he would not state the details) he was sure the arrangements would be made with the strictest regard to economy in the administration of the pecuniary resources of the office as it was been before, and in such a manner as to consult the distresses of the public; and though the saving might not be considerable, it would be important; for nothing could be unimportant which went to save one farthing of the public money.

Lord MELBOURNE said, that an individual had been arrested in that House, charged with an outrageous offence, which might be treated as a breach of privilege, but the better course would be to hand over the offender to be dealt with according to the ordinary course of law. He then moved, "That Francis Seck, now in the custody of Sir T. Tyrwhitt, be delivered over to the civil authorities."

The Duke of WELLINGTON had heard of a transaction which he considered of much more importance than that alluded to by the Noble Lord. He meant that of an address having been presented to the King by a large body of people, in procession with flags and other ensigns. He wished to know whether the Government were before-hand acquainted with the intention to form this procession.

Lord MELBOURNE said, that the day after he received the seals of his department, he had been waited upon by a deputation of the different trades, who stated, that in consequence of the disappointment they had felt through the postponement of his Majesty's visit, they were anxious to present an address to his Majesty, testifying their loyalty to him and attachment to his family. Seeing no objection to such an address, and being assured that it was to be presented by three individuals selected for that purpose, he had taken his Majesty's pleasure with respect to the address, who had graciously consented to receive it. He was however much surprised to find by a placard, that the trades were to meet, and accompany the deputation to St. James's, and that measures for forming a procession were adopted. He consulted with the authorities, and the heads of the police, who were all of opinion that it would be much better to suffer the procession to take place than to attempt to prevent it by forcible means, and the heads of the police said they would be answerable for the tranquillity of the City, and the preservation of the public peace. The result had fully justified his conduct, as the whole proceeding had been most tranquil.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed that large assemblages were attended with much danger to the public peace; but still if a vast number of the trades of London said, "We are anxious to see our Sovereign, and wish to accompany the deputation," how was it possible to prevent their doing so? They could not prevent people from walking in the streets; and though processions were not convenient things, they could not prevent processions, even with banners, for processions were but long lines of people walking in one direction. He agreed that it would be most unwise to take measures of force, to prevent that which *prima facie* was a lawful assembly. Though great numbers waited about the palace, possibly in the hope of

seeing his Majesty, nothing could be more peaceable than their demeanour.

The Duke of WELLINGTON was surprised to hear that these assemblages could not be prevented, for he believed there was an act of Parliament to prevent persons beyond a certain number from assembling together. It was quite unusual to permit addresses to his Majesty represented by large bodies of people. It was not contrary to law, it was unusual.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

LORD WYNFORD brought forward his motion in regard to the state of the nation. He observed that the English people felt oppressed, they were apt to be guilty of disorders, but they never took cowardly revenge by destroying the property of the innocent; that principle of action was an exotic; it did not belong to Englishmen, however they might have lent themselves to the arts of the designing. Any one who attended a parish meeting would see the difficulty of providing means for the support of the poor, and make the sudden transition from the tax-payer to the tax-receiver. These were proofs of the great distress that prevailed. The Committee at present sitting upon the poor laws, was not empowered to go far enough; funds for the relief of the poor were wanting, without which, the inquiry would be little better than useless. What must be the condition of any country where the capitalist locked his money in a strong box, instead of advancing it at interest for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, and manufacture? The state of things was precisely this: speculation had so lamentably failed, that they preferred to keep their money by them without profit, than to lend it with so great a probability of loss. He was not opposed to the use of machinery, but if the effect of it were to overstock the market, and drive the workman to the poor rates, though he would not advocate such an absurdity as that it should be abolished, yet he wished to see it placed under wholesome regulations. It had been said, that rents ought to be reduced to the standard of 1793, but he was convinced that land was cheaper than in 1793, and that with regard to the second and third classes of land, no rent at all was taken by the owners of the soil. The political economists would say—"Then let them be thrown out of cultivation, and let us buy corn in Poland and elsewhere at a cheaper rate." This argument had been supported by the public press to the ruin of the agriculturists; but if that were to be the case, millions of labourers must be thrown out of employment. Some fixed system of corn law was absolutely required to protect the landed interest from the unjust load to which it was subjected. If we encouraged our home trade, and above all our agriculture, we should be happy and independent. The Germans and Danes. These people were clever, and had the art to attend to the wise opinions of our political economists. He had seen a very clever essay, no doubt very clever, in which the Danes were told not to manufacture their own cloth, because they could get it so much cheaper here; but they said, "If I buy from you I must pay money for it, but at home I can make that payment in paper." We ought to give the same answer to the advice of those political economists, who recommend us to buy the agricultural produce of other countries. In 1817 if we had had corn laws such as those now in force, instead of corn being at 10s. the quarter, he believed that a great body of the people would have perished from famine. The same causes which produce scarcity in England, would produce it abroad. We ought not, therefore, to trust to foreign markets. In conclusion he moved, "that a committee should be appointed to enquire into the causes of the present distress, and into the nature of the remedy to be adopted."

The Earl of Roseberry believed that distress was greatest where low wages existed, from the excess in number of the labourers above the demand for them, an excess which was mainly attributable to the mal-administration of the Poor Laws. The Game Laws also demoralized the people. While no good was obtained from their continuance, they produced ill-will, and led to habits of violence of a predatory character, and a disposition to tumult, to which some of the scenes recently acted might be attributed. He thought that if the noble lord would withdraw his motion (Lord Wynford, No, no!) its object might be better accomplished by the committee already granted.

The Earl of Eldon said, that machinery had given us wealth, and if we were to destroy it, we should but ruin ourselves, by throwing into the hands of foreigners the benefits we now obtain from machinery. He was for some enquiry, and as he had no conception how a committee could embarrass the government, he should support it.

LORD KING said, the noble and learned Lord, when he introduced the motion, had not thrown much light on what a gentleman at the bar called the opaque atmosphere of that House. He had decided at once the science of political economy and the public press. Why, it was because the political economists had not been attended to, that the country was in its present state of distress. The notion the noble and learned Lord had of political economy was this—he said that there was capital in the country, but that it was locked up in strong boxes. Now, what was capital? It was composed of roads, canals, food, and raiment—and yet, said the noble Lord, it was locked up in a strong box? Yes, indeed, in a strong box as big as the island itself; long might it be so locked up—the longer the better. Another part of the political economy of the noble and learned Lord was,

that the Russians and Danes were about to be the ruin of us—for they had engaged in manufactures. The reason he gave was, that they paid in paper for their work. He forgot why they had flourishing manufactories; it was because we refused to take the raw produce off their hands and return our own manufactured goods for them. He (Lord King) attributed the distress to their Lordships' legislative measures, which had a tendency to encourage the supply of over population with an under supply of food. The first was produced by the mal-administration of the poor-laws; the second by the corn-laws. Since 1815 the supply of food in this country had been gradually diminished: the produce of the land now was not equal to what it was then, and if the quantity of food was diminished while the population remained the same, that must be a cause of great distress; and if the quantity of food was diminished while the population was increased, that must be a cause of most severe distress. But the population had increased by two millions within the last fifteen years; and could it be wondered at, that the distress was most acute: which it had been, particularly during the last three winters, almost beyond endurance. But how was that to be remedied? If you augmented the wages of labour the burden must fall on the rents of land. The question was, whether the wages of labour were to be augmented in a manner that led to a permanent loss of capital, or by the removal of the corn laws, which had been tried long enough, and the prosperity of the country would be promoted by their repeal. This opinion, fortunately, began to be generally entertained. He would vote against the motion.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA supported the motion. EARL STANHOPE spoke at some length, in favour of the motion; in conclusion, he observed, that whatever others might do, he should feel it his duty to lay aside those new machines which threw out of employment such numbers of the labouring poor. To the ancient machinery he had no objection, but he really did think that some limit should be put to the use of modern inventions.

The Earl of RADNOR.—It was not to be silently endured that the late administration should leave the country to their successors in a state of utter confusion, without having vengeance taken on them—(several lords rose to order.) He did not mean to allude personally to any noble lord. He retracted the term vengeance, he was sorry he had used it. But there should be some examination with a view to punishment of those who had brought the country into its present state. He was opposed to the inquiry, he had no desire to embarrass the present government.

The Duke of WELLINGTON objected to the inquiry on the ground that it would excite difficulties than at present, and that it was not just towards the administration who had so lately taken upon themselves the conduct of affairs. "The dangers and difficulties of the country did not originate from any thing done by the late administration." They originated from the difficulties, and bad example of neighbouring countries, and from the false ideas that were entertained respecting what had passed in these countries, and from the want of knowledge here of the mischief brought on these countries by misfortunes which had occurred in the course of the last few months. The noble Earl attributes them to us; but I challenge him to say on what point he founds his charge. How could we have acted otherwise than we did?—Let him bring his charge, and I shall be ready to answer it, [hear, hear]. I am aware of the distress of the labouring poor; but in what way could the last or even the present Administration remedy the administration of the poor laws, except by precepts such as those inculcated in the documents which I have heard this night ridiculed, and by the example of each in his own particular station. Legislation on this subject has gone as far as legislation could go. Mischiefs arise from the mal-administration of the poor-laws by persons who are beyond controul of the government of the country. During our administration we did all we could to relieve the people. In last Session, three millions, nine hundred thousand pounds worth of taxation was taken off, and the country was in a state of tranquillity until the occurrence of the misfortunes abroad in the months of July and August.

EARL GREY objected to the committee, but he should not have much objection to the learned lord taking up with him to a room above stairs a few of the noble lords near him who were desirous of a committee. (Laughter.) As to the corn-laws, he (Earl Grey) did not know that he had much to reply. All the interest which he possessed in the world was in land; and, though he would not pretend to be exempt from the common frailties of human nature, yet, he had considered that question disinterestedly. The ultimate interest of the people themselves was, that the agriculture of the country should be protected; because, without such a protection, they (the people) could not be secured, in all seasons, a sufficient, certain, and cheap, supply. He allowed that what had taken place in other countries had had some effect in aggravating the existing evils. Yet he could not see how the proposed committee could lead to the discovery of a remedy.

LORD FIFE objected to the committee; he said, that at the present moment there was great danger from agitations, which though it was fashionable ought to be taken down, to do so would require firm and temperate conduct on the part of the government. After some observations from the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Caernarvon, Earl Darby, and

Lord Clifford; Lord Wynford replied, and the motion was negatived without a division. The Duke of RICHMOND wished to correct a mistake of the noble Lord Wynford. What the noble Earl said was, he believed—that it was more imperative on their Lordships than ever to show some sympathy for the distresses of the people, for their better education made them more alive than formerly to sympathy or to neglect.

Friday, Dec. 10.

The Earl of RADNOR, in answer to the challenge of the Duke of Wellington, on the previous evening, calling upon him to shew that an enquiry had been required of His Majesty's late Government, presented a petition from a numerous meeting in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, complaining of distress, and praying for a reduction of taxes. This was in June last. The Duke of Wellington replied that His Majesty's Ministers were not responsible for the distress in any particular parish, even if it were twenty times worse than had been stated. He had nothing to do with the management of the poor in the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. Lord King complained that the Noble Duke had put into the mouth of the Sovereign, at the beginning of the Session, a statement that only partial distress existed, which had irritated the country so, that Ministers were compelled to make the reduction in the taxes, which he believed they would not otherwise have made. The Duke stated, that the reduction was made in the regular course of events, and in consequence of the reduction in the interest of the national debt. Lord KING insisted, that he was not mistaken in the cause which compelled the late ministers to reduce the taxes. The Duke wished to keep a large margin, which he would have employed against those "deplorable events," of which he had spoken last night, and which, if he had been able, he would have prevented.—The Duke of WELLINGTON reminded the House, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer last session had brought forward his financial statement as early as six weeks after the meeting of Parliament; to which circumstance he (the Duke of W.) attributed many of the difficulties with which the Government had had to contend.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday Dec. 5.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

MR. STRUTT presented a petition from the mechanics of Derby, praying for the repeal of the stamp-duty on newspapers. The petition stated that a number of mechanics, had subscribed to cheap works, devoted chiefly to literary subjects, but were deprived of that source of information by a notice from the stamp-office that it was chargeable with the stamp-duty. repealed, as obstructing the intelligence of the people, and being, in fact, a tax upon knowledge. The hon. member for Dover had given notice of a motion on that subject. He hoped it was his intention to persevere, especially as he could now bring to his aid the influence of his Majesty's Government, which had always professed itself favourable to the great principle of public instruction. The eyes of the country were fixed upon them, and there was scarcely any measure respecting which their conduct would be more narrowly watched, than this to which the petition referred.

MR. J. WOOD said, that he should have to present a similar petition, signed by 2,000 operatives of Manchester. A work had been stopped by the stamp duties, which was effecting the greatest good among the poor by enlightening their minds upon the subject of machinery. He believed the working classes to be very generally in favour of the present Government, they expected themselves to redeem their pledge of reducing the taxes upon knowledge.

MR. WARBURTON thought these petitions of great importance at the present moment, when a notion had gone abroad amongst the working classes that the perfection of machinery was injurious to their interests. There was one sentence in the petition which ought to be engraven in the mind of every Member of that House; it was the following:—"Give us knowledge, and we will answer for the peace of the country." It was a subject well worth the consideration of the Government, whether the present were not times in which the general education of the people had become not only desirable, but absolutely necessary.

The petition was then read and ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

MR. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the parish of Great St. Michael, Devonshire, for Parliamentary Reform.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD supported the petition. He said, that the postponement of that measure was most dangerous. Recent occurrences in two boroughs, of which he had heard with indignation and regret, satisfied him that the Ballot was indispensable.

MR. O'CONNELL presented three other petitions in favour of Reform. If the subject was longer delayed by Government, he would bring on his motion, and divide the House. It was unnatural that the money of the people should be voted away in a House, the majority of which was nominated by the House of Lords. By no means, without the Ballot, was it possible to prevent that nomination; and he could not believe that mode of voting would be opposed by any man who did not desire to maintain the influence of the aristocracy over the votes of the people.

SIR R. WILSON rose with considerable vehemence to contradict the assertion, imputing bad motives to all who did not hold the same

opinions as himself (Mr. O'Connell). In the United States of America, the Ballot had proved to be a deception—a cloak—and encouragement to corruption. By the privacy which it secured, it induced men to sell their votes. (Hear.) He had done quite as much for the advancement of freedom as the learned gentleman, and could not suffer accusations which applied to himself to pass unanswered.

MR. C. PELHAM wished the question of the Ballot to be fairly discussed. As yet, he had heard no cogent argument against it.

MR. RUTHVEN said, he had not heard a word from Mr. O'Connell that could offend any man, but he did not hear a violent speech from a member which seemed to him quite uncalled for; that gallant General had made up his mind with sufficient decision concerning the Ballot, and he was surprised he had not made up his mind on a subject of great importance to his constituents, discussed a few evenings since—the Civil List. Men who had a duty to perform to those who sent them into that House, should come forward and vote on such important questions. He had no doubt that the gallant member would explain to his constituents why he had not done so. He was favourable to the Ballot, but was prepared to confide in the present ministers on the subject of Reform.

MR. C. WYNNIE wished to know if ministers persisted in the determination of their predecessors, to permit the living of Stanhope to be held by Dr. Phillpotts in commendam with the see of Exeter?

LORD ALTHORPE said that his Majesty's minister had felt it their duty to advise his Majesty to abstain from issuing the instrument required for that purpose.—(Hear, hear.)

LORD VISCOUNT ALTHORPE moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the salaries of offices held during the pleasure of the Crown. He said, in enforcing rigid economy and retrenchment, his Majesty's government felt it their duty to begin by making sacrifices themselves. They thought, in doing this, that the most satisfactory course would be, to leave the question of the amount of their own salaries, to a Committee of this House. It is the sincere and honest intention of Government to carry the reductions in all the public establishments to the utmost extent which may be found consistent with a due regard to the public service (hear, hear); but, on the other hand, it would be exceedingly impolitic to reduce the salaries so low as to leave no office capable of being held, unless by a man possessing a large private fortune. I feel it my duty, at the same time, to say, that extensive relief must not be expected from any thing which can be taken from the salaries of the Government officers.

MR. BANKES thought it would have been better for ministers to have submitted a proposition of their own for the reduction of their salaries. He inquired if there was any foundation for the report that the Lord Chancellorship or Ireland

LORD ALTHORPE said the Government had determined on making a change in that office, but they had taken such steps, with regard to the removal of Sir A. Hart, that no real increase of the burdens of the people would be the consequence.

MR. BANKES stigmatized this proceeding as a job of the most obnoxious kind, from an administration which set out with such loud professions of economy.

MR. DAWSON complained that Sir A. Hart should be removed to make way for some political partisan; and he understood that it was also contemplated to give a retiring allowance to the chief baron. The consequence would be to saddle the country with two retiring pensions, in order that the Government might give place to two political supporters.

LORD ALTHORPE said, that the persons appointed were no political friends of the present Administration, but, on the contrary, were appointed by an Administration with which they had nothing whatever to do.

The motion was agreed to, and the following Committee appointed:—Lord Viscount Althorpe, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Bankes, Sir Henry Parnell, Sir George Warrender, Sir Charles Wetherell, the Marquis of Chandos, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Mr. Adeane, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Lawley, Sir Henry Bunbury, Mr. Sandford, Sir Richard Vyssan, Lord Stormont, Mr. Baring, Mr. Irving, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hume, Mr. John Wood, Sir John Newport, and Mr. Kennedy; power to send for persons, papers, and records; five to be the quorum.

Friday, Dec. 10.

MR. GROVE PRICE enquired whether the Government knew previously of the numerous assemblage of the trades which went in procession to address his Majesty. Such assemblages were illegal and dangerous. It was a violation of the Statue 13th of Charles II.; a tri-coloured banner had been introduced in the procession.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted, that, according to the strict letter of that Act an offence had been committed; yet it would be unwise in Government to, institute any prosecution for that offence, as the people had observed an orderly demeanour. He would admit the inconvenience of such processions. Allusion had been made to the fact of this assemblage having a tri-coloured flag: that flag had been the signal of much crime. But the tri-coloured flag of the present day was of a very different character; and if the assemblage of Wednesday had borne that flag, of which he had not heard until now, no doubt it was from admiration of the glorious and successive struggle for liberty which had been made under it in France, during the last days in July (loud cheers).

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday Evening.

There has been more fluctuation to-day in the funds than for several days preceding, but prices on the whole leave off somewhat better than yesterday. Consols for the account opened at 82½; then fell to 82¼; and finally closed at 82½ to ¾. The agitation of the market was ascribed to some rumours which were at one time current of a check being given to the revolution in Poland, but they were entitled to no sort of attention, as the subsequent recovery of the prices sufficiently evinced. The interest felt on this subject continues to be very great in the city, but no addition to our previous intelligence has transpired to-day.

The continued fall of the French funds is inspiring apprehensions of continental warfare among those of our city politicians who have hitherto resisted any such notion, but so far as the decline has hitherto gone there appear to be circumstances to warrant it, without any such construction. These are—1st, that the French Government is in great want of money, and though disposed to enter into a contract for a loan, does not find the European capitalists very ready, while affairs wear so critical an aspect, to make the requisite advances; 2d, that on account of this backwardness, the French Government has been compelled to offer for sale a great portion of that stock which was created as the indemnity for the emigrants, and which yet remains unappropriated. With these difficulties it is scarcely possible that the price of the Rentes can be sustained, leaving the consideration of war wholly out of the question. There has been, however, some demand to-day in this market on the part of English capitalists, though not to an extent sufficient to denote what the public opinion is on such an investment. The bargains were at 80 for the 5 per Cents, and 60 for the 3 per Cents.

The other foreign funds have been tolerably steady, but with very little business; Russia is about ½ per cent. lower.

It appears by other letters from Mexico than those to which we had access yesterday, that the law sanctioning the propositions on behalf of the English bondholders has actually passed both Chambers, and that a copy of it has been officially transmitted to this country by the mail which arrived yesterday; also that the order for setting aside one-sixth of the duties has been sent to the custom-house of Vera-Cruz Tampico. Two persons are appointed at each port to receive daily this sixth part, and to remit the amount as occasion offers to England.—*Times*, Dec. 16.

EDINBURGH.

On Wednesday afternoon, about half past of Bourdeaux, arrived in Leith Roads, in a Admiralty steam-boat, from Poole. The royal party landed about four o'clock, and proceeded in a carriage and pair to the Palace of Holyrood house. His Majesty's landing was rather private, and being quite unexpected, few spectators were present. He was received with respect, the few persons who were assembled taking off their hats as he passed, which mark of attention he acknowledged by bowing in return. He seemed to be impressed with the situation in which he was now placed, and evinced evident marks of sensibility, which excited a corresponding feeling in the bystanders. His Majesty wore a light brown great coat, buttoned to the chin. The Duke de Bourdeaux is an interesting boy, and wore a blue Hessian cloak, with a cap. He stepped on shore with juvenile agility.

The royal party arrived at the Palace about half-past four o'clock. The Ex-King, the Duke de Bourdeaux, and two gentlemen were in the carriage. On alighting at the principal entrance, Charles walked forward toward the royal apartments, and was met by several gentlemen, with whom he shook hands. He appeared in good health and spirits, and walked with a firm pace. The guards at the palace were not drawn out, and no military honours were paid to the royal party when they alighted. Here, as at Newhaven, few spectators were present, and these few observed a respectful silence. As the King passed through the piazzas, some of them showed their respect by touching their hats. We understand that Charles will occupy the royal apartments where the Earl of Stairmore resided; and that the other persons composing his suite will be accommodated in the east division of the Palace.

The Ex-King of France lives in retirement at Holyrood-house. He confines himself entirely to the company of the few gentlemen who at present compose his suite. The only nobleman who has called on his Majesty is his old friend the Earl of Wemyss, who probably paid him this mark of respect as much from the intimacy that subsists between him and his Majesty as from etiquette.

The suite of the Ex-King is composed, besides the Duc de Bourdeaux, of the Duc de Polignac, brother to the Prince de Polignac; the Baron de Damas; the Marquis de Barbançois; Monsieur de la Villate; Doctor Bougon; and the Abbe de Bourdeville.

The following singular incident occurred while Charles X. was proceeding along the Pier to the carriage. An old fishwoman pressed through the crowd, and taking his Majesty by the hand as he was stepping into his carriage, she gave it a hearty shake, saying—"O, I am happy to see you again, Sir, among honest folk." The King received her blunt kindness with affability, and asked her name. "My

name's Jenny Ramsay, Sir, and mony a guid fish I gae you thirty years ago—and mony a weel paid shilling I had for it."

The Ex-King on Friday took a walk through part of the city. Two or three French gentlemen were with him.

The Duke and Duchess of Angouleme will perform their journey to Edinburgh incognito. The Duchess of Berri, accompanied by Madame La Marquise de Beuilli and Monsieur Le Chevalier Menard, passed through Winchester on their way to London, on Saturday afternoon, to visit Count Ludolf, Neapolitan Ambassador, with whom they will remain a few days, and then proceed to join the royal emigrants at the Palace of Holyrood, Edinburgh, where they will continue to reside during their stay in the British dominions. The Duchess appears to be in extremely good health, and has improved considerably during her residence at Lulworth.—*Hampshire Chronicle*.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

THE TIMES OFFICE, 3 o'Clock.

We have received by express the Gazette de France and Messenger des Chambres, dated yesterday, the *Moniteur*, *Galignani's Messenger*, and the other Paris papers of Tuesday.

"AFFAIRS OF POLAND."

The following is from the *National*:—"Letters from Warsaw state that the Grand Duke Constantine had not been able to effect his passage across the Vistula, as it was asserted, but is detained on the inner side of the river, and completely surrounded by the Polish Troops. The critical situation in which the Grand Duke found himself placed, afforded an opportunity to the Provisional Government to throw troops into the fortress of Modlin, seven leagues from Warsaw on the other side of the Vistula. The importance of the possession of this fortress by the Provisional Government as a military post, in which there are stores of ammunition and arms may well be conceived. Others announce that the insurrection has spread, and assumed a most formidable character. Serious movements are said to have taken place at Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, in Austrian Poland. If, as there is every reason to expect this news is confirmed and the Duchy of Posen answers to the call of Galicia and Warsaw, we shall ere long hear that the whole of the ancient and valorous Republic of Poland is in arms, protesting against the iniquitous dismemberments of the years 1793 and 1795. Letters from Posen of the 2d inst. announce that the public mind is in a state of great agitation. The admission into the Provisional Council of the learned Professor Lelewel and Count Ostrowski, both true patriots, augurs well for the national cause; The Polish army is organizing with astonishing rapidity, and will amount to 100,000 men. It is rumoured that Wilna, the capital of Lithuania is in the same state as Warsaw; and sold himself to Russia, has been Wilna, who has the last account be true, the four principal points in the north, Warsaw, Königsberg, Wilna, and Leopoldstadt, have already proclaimed principles of liberty.

"A letter from Berlin, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, in announcing the departure of Marshal Diebitsch from Berlin observed, that as he will find the Russian army that was offered for the assistance of Prussia ready for battle, the insurrection in Poland will probably be put down in three weeks. The writer adds—"Satisfactory as this prospect is much confusion and mischief are to be expected."

"The *Hamburg Correspondent* of the 8th inst. states that communications between Berlin and Warsaw are intercepted, and no private intelligence can pass.

"Letters from Metz confirm the report of the retrograde movement of the troops that were marching from Old Prussia.—*Constitutional*.

"The *Moniteur* contains a royal ordinance, whereby amongst many other regulations as to the victualling of the navy, it is decreed, that from the 1st February next, the central administration of the subsistences of the marine, instituted by an ordinance of the 18th of December 1817, is suppressed, and the victualling service will form a fifth branch of the department of the Marine under the title of Direction des Subsistances. Its relations with the Minister of the Marine will be the same as in the other departments.

"The Minister of War has given orders to the Director of Artillery at Metz to send immediately, by the most expeditious conveyance, to the Director of Artillery at Tours, 8,000 muskets, 1,334 of which are destined for the national Guards of the Department of the Cher.

"A telegraphic despatch was received at Marseilles on the 6th inst. countermanding the orders given for the expulsion of the Piedmontese refugees, at the demand of the Sardinian Government.

"The following intelligence is dated Fribourg, Dec. 8:—"The Sovereign Council has just opened the session so eagerly looked for. Every thing indicates that they will be occupied upon important affairs, and that the results of their deliberations will be in conformity with the necessities of the times and the demands of the people; that they will consolidate liberty, and be a new guarantee for internal stability and peace. The Government will itself propose the long-required change in the electoral system. The satisfaction of the people on this first sitting would have been complete but for an audacious attack upon the liberties of the press. There must have been a large portion of tenacity to have brought forward such a subject at a moment like the present, and call for fresh letters upon the people. The deputies of the rural communes of the canton

of Basle have accepted the modifications of the constitution proposed by the old Government, but apprehend that the people will not be perfectly satisfied with what has been done. Several of them fear they will be ill received on their return home, and wish to remain at Basle until the effect is seen, with which they will become acquainted to-morrow. The inhabitants of Basle have taken every means of repelling force by force.

"The *Nuremberg Correspondent* contains the following, dated Frontiers of Italy, Dec. 2:—"The representation of the well-known opera *La Muette de Portici* at the Theatre della Scala at Milan, was the occasion of a riot a few evenings ago, in which the commanding General, Count Walmoden, was threatened. The latter being informed of it in time, took measures accordingly. Between the acts an unusual noise being heard in the crowded auditorium, the curtain was drawn up, and the stage appeared covered with a great number of Hungarian Grenadiers, whose unequivocal posture filled the rioters with terror. At the same time, the necessary measures had been adopted outside the theatre, whereby the authorities were enabled to arrest the ringleaders, and disperse the multitude. The same paper announces that several places in the vicinity of Selters, in the Duchy of Nassau, the people have risen to obtain a redress of their grievances. Troops have been sent from Wiesbaden to restore order.

Extract of a private letter of the 5th inst. from Rome:—"Cardinal Pacca has great influence over the more aged Princes of the church, and it is thought that he will employ his utmost efforts to obtain the nomination of a Pope whose opinions are the same as his own, namely, anti-Gallican and intolerant. Cardinal Gregorio is mentioned as likely to succeed; and it is believed that, under his reign, the thunders of the Vatican will not be spared, either for the philosophers or for the liberals. This report obtains consistence when it is considered that on this occasion Austria will have the whole predominance in the Conclave. Many foreigners arrive from Naples and Florence to witness the funeral of the late Holy Father, who has left so small a fortune for his family, that they will scarcely have wherewith to maintain their rank. The Sacred College is at this moment composed of 55 Cardinals; 10 places are vacant. Of these 55, 6 are of the order of bishops, 39 priests, and 10 deacons. The chief Cardinals are Pacca, who is Dean of the Sacred College; Cardinal Ruffo Scilla, and Cardinal Albani. Those absent at this time from Italy are Rodolphe of Austria, who is in Moravia; Ribera and Jovellanos in Spain; Silva, in Portugal; de Croi and Rohan Chabot, in Switzerland; Latil, in Scotland; Rudnay, in Hungary; and Isoud, in France. Of the Cardinals created by Pius VIII. 24 by Leo XII., and 5 by Pius VIII."—*The Times*, Dec. 16.

MISCELLANEA.

MADRID, Nov. 25.

A courier arrived here yesterday, bearing, it was reported, the news of a change of Ministry in England, which is confirmed by to-day's post.

This will have a great effect on the measures of this Government, and gives as much satisfaction to one party as annoyance to the other. It is hard upon the Apostolicals, as they had not concealed their satisfaction at the termination of the agitation in London, and had taken that occasion of reducing your insurrectionary troubles, and the constitutional operations in Spain, into an identity of principle, and demonstrating thereby the ill success that equally attends the attempts of either English or Spanish revolutionists.

It is generally considered, and perhaps with reason, by the few who are aware of the amnesty transaction which I mentioned in my last, that it was precipitated resolved on on account of the menacing aspect of affairs in England threatening an end to the support which this Government either receives, or is supposed to receive, from the Wellington Cabinet *vis-a-vis* de France; and that its withdrawal was occasioned by the equal reason of the more favourable presage of your political horizon. Admitting the truth of this, the motive for its withdrawal exists no longer, and we may expect its appearance from day to day; if, on the contrary, a modification unconnected with any extraordinary intervention in the foreign relations of this Government were the sole object of the delay, we may equally expect its immediate publication.

Two months ago the pay of the troops was considerably in arrear, which caused much discontent on their part, and apprehension on the part of the Government. At this moment an extraordinary change has taken place in this respect; the arrears are paid up, and the current expenditure is conducted with regularity. How has this change been operated, is a natural question with those who know the exhausted state of the treasury, and the extent of anticipation in the revenue. The priesthood advanced the money when the crisis became alarming to its interests. This resource, of course, will exist only for a definite period (that of a constitutional invasion), and when the time re-occurs of arrears and discontent, the wealth of the priesthood may have a direction as opposite to the interests of the Government as it is now useful to them. This prospect cannot be unseen by the Government, who probably may seize an opportunity like the present, when, by their borrowed strength, they are enabled to grant concessions to the Constitutionalists, even in the teeth of the Apostolicals and thus provide,

in that party, an eventual support in the hour of need. Here are reasons for the amnesty, even without foreign interference.

The King is conferring a prodigious number of decorations and much promotion in all branches of his service, in honour of the Queen's accouchement, the details of which, published in to-day's *Gaceta*, I send you.—*Times*, Dec. 7.

B. C.

(Extracts from the *National*.)

"The following has been written to the Piedmont, dated the 30th of November:—"Terror reigns at Turin. The cannon of the citadel are pointed at the town. The cannoneers are at their posts, with their matches lighted. The police employs a multitude of spies, who go into the *cafes* and private houses. The inhabitants dare not utter a word upon political subjects. Friends avoid each other even in the interior of families—all lips are closed. The Prince de Carignan, presumptive heir to the crown, who acted so disgraceful a part in the revolution of 1821, and who nevertheless has been in disgrace because he appeared for a moment a liberal, and because he is an obstacle to the pretensions of the Duke de Modena, had resided for a long time at Turin, but without being able to present himself at Court. The King, who dreads his influence on the army, has ordered him to join him at Genoa, in order to keep a watch over him. The prince will be nearly a prisoner there. At Genoa, about the 15th of November, several persons of the highest rank assembled at a hotel to dine. The police, who knew before hand of their meeting, sent to the hotel spies disguised as servants, who waited on the company. The latter expressed themselves with great freedom on the actions of the Government, and the consequence was, that about the middle of the repast a detachment of soldiers carried off the disaffected party to prison. Arrests take place constantly at Nice. A Sardinian officer, on the 20th of November, went about the town surrounded by a crowd of children, crying out, 'Liberty for ever!' He was taken to the prisons of the Senate, and it is said that he is mad. In all the villages of the Maritime Alps exasperation is at its height. The number of carabinieri has been increased; but they do not suffice to repress the feelings of the population, which manifests openly its hatred for the Sardinian Government, and the hopes that are entertained of the support of France. These words are heard every where—"When the French come, we shall have our revenge." The King of Sardinia is well aware of this disposition, and he is taking measures to repress it. The army, which was composed only of 15 regiments of 2,000 men each, has been raised to 15 brigades of 4,000 men. Alexandria has been fortified, and the forts of Genoa are filling with cannons. All the officers have received orders to leave off their blue cloaks, and to take the Austrian grey great coat."—*Times*, Dec. 8.

MAHMOUD THE IDOL DESTROYER.—Having placed guards round the walls and at the gates of Sumnat, Mahmoud entered accompanied by his sons and a few of his nobles and principal attendants. On approaching the temple he saw a superb edifice built of hewn stone. Its lofty roof was supported by fifty-six pillars, curiously carved and set with precious stones. In the centre of the hall was Somnat, a stone Idol, five yards in height, two of which were sunk in the ground. The king approaching the image, raised his mace, and struck off its nose. He ordered two pieces of the idol to be broken off and sent to Ghizny, that one might be thrown at the threshold of the public mosque, and the other at the court-door of his own palace. Two more fragments were reserved to be sent to Mecca and Medina. It is a well-authenticated fact, that when Mahmoud was thus employed in destroying this idol, a crowd of Brahmins petitioned his attendants, and offered a quantity of gold if the King would desist from further mutilation. His officers endeavoured to persuade him to accept of the money; for they said that breaking one idol would not do away with idolatry altogether; that therefore it could serve no purpose to destroy the image entirely; but that such a sum of money, given in charity among true believers, would be a meritorious act. The King acknowledged that there might be some reason in what they said; but replied that if he should consent to such a measure, his name would be handed down to posterity as "Mahmoud the idol-seller;" whereas he was desirous of being known as "Mahmoud the idol-destroyer;" he therefore directed the troops to proceed in their work. The next blow broke open the belly of Somnat, which was hollow, and discovered a great quantity of diamonds, rubies, and pearls, of much greater value than the amount which the Brahmins had offered.—*Gleig's History of India, in the Family Library*.

Mr. Milward, an apothecary in the City-road, who died lately, has bequeathed by his will not less than £80,000 to public charities, nearly half of which falls to the London Hospital.—*Standard*, Nov. 9.

We learn that 3,000,000fr. have been appropriated to the first expense of the fortification of Paris, which will employ upwards of 3000 labourers. General Valazé is to have the direction of the works, which will be commenced in a few days.

Bombay Courier

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